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Reserve

C. P. Close, Senior Extension Horticulturist

The Half-Million Dollar Horticultural Club

The 140 State extension horticulturists may now swell with pride in being charter members of the first Half-Million Dollar Horticultural Club ever organized. It happened this way. The 1937-38 State budgets are all in, and they reveal that the 46 States and Hawaii with extension horticultural projects, allotted \$495,620.16 for horticulture this fiscal year. This is the largest sum ever allotted by the States for use by the State horticultural specialists. Add to this sum the Federal money used by the Federal extension horticulturists, and the total is a little more than half a million. Thus we are The Half Million Dollar Horticultural Club.

The State allotments vary from \$2,000 to \$34,145. Twenty-eight States and Hawaii allotted between \$2,000 and \$10,000 each, 12 between \$10,000 and \$20,000 each, 5 between \$20,000 and \$30,000 each, and 1 above \$30,000. Only Delaware and Nevada do not have extension horticultural projects.

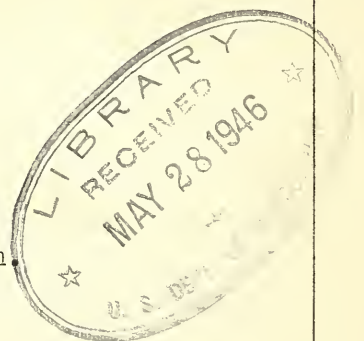
This half million is only part of the story. The county agents, home agents, and club agents are allotted approximately \$1,500,000 of Federal funds for their horticultural work with the State specialists, boys and girls, fruit growers, farmers, and others this fiscal year. Perhaps we ought to include them and start a Two-Million Dollar Horticultural Club right away.

Money may be the root of all evil,
But it looks awfully good to us boys
Who prune the old apple orchards,
And extend all other "hort" joys.

Half a million is only a starter
On the work we propose to get done,
Just wait till we reach a cool million
Then we'll work for vacations and fun.

* * * * *

It is a good thing to have money and the good things it can buy, but it is also a good thing to check up once in a while on the things money can't buy.



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United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service and Bureau of Plant Industry

Editorial -- Threescore Years and Ten

It has been decreed by Congress that Federal employees will be retired at the age of 70, except a few groups who are retired earlier. In January of 1938 the Federal Senior Extension Horticulturist will reach the retirement age and must say good-bye officially to the State extension horticulturists, the State directors and others of the administrative groups, the county agents, the home agents, and the local leaders and demonstrators with whom he has worked for more than 20 years. While there has been plenty of hard work during these years, there has also been much of joy and pleasure in working with you, in sharing the satisfaction of your accomplishments, and in helping you over the rough places. There are so many happy memories not official, the hospitality of your homes, the many courtesies extended to Mrs. Close when she shared in State trips, the pleasant social gatherings, and the other kindnesses too numerous to mention.

It will be hard to give up all of this, but there will be compensating pleasures such as time for travel, for study, for reading, for experimenting, and plant breeding, and the joy of work with 2 acres of flowers and fruits and nut crops, and also of seeing you occasionally at meetings and while traveling through the States. Home will be at College Park, Maryland, where all of you are welcome; and should you wish horticultural assistance at any time, please write.

When a new specialist takes over the Federal horticultural duties kindly show him the same courtesies you have shown the old one who will soon "sign off."

* * *

The better parts of one's life consist of friendships.--
A. Lincoln.

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State Specialists

Alabama Mr. W. A. Ruffin has taken up the work in horticulture
 formerly carried by Mr. W. A. Darling.

Kansas Mr. Henry L. Lobenstein has resigned to accept a position
 with the Plains States Shelterbelt Project.

Vermont In September Mr. Carl E. Van Deman resigned as extension
 horticulturist.

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Adversity cannot make a man of you, but it can show how much of a man
you are.--Uncle Ezra.

* * *

The Lower Twenty Percent

In one of the recent Federal Extension Horticulturists a request was
made for the experiences of those who are working with the lower 20 percent,
or the underprivileged. Mr. W. W. Magill, Kentucky fruit specialist, has
sent in the following interesting account of what he is doing for this class
in the growing and marketing of strawberries. "Ye editor" has seen Mr. Magill
in action on this project, has visited the strawberry fields and shipping
points with him, and has seen the loaded cars start out for destination. It
is a great big job and is being well done. Hundreds of this class of people
have been greatly benefited financially and otherwise in the cooperative
marketing of strawberries. Mr. Magill expects to tell us more about it at
the extension conference in Indianapolis, December 28-30.

"I was very much interested in your comment in the last issue of the
monthly dope sheet you sent to all of us where you mention the problem of
working with the lower 20 percent. I have always been very much interested
in the individual who comes in that class; in fact, I have spent a great deal
of my time the last several years carrying on a work that will give this man
a chance to benefit from extension work, namely, maintaining successfully
operated cooperative marketing for strawberry growers so that this 'one gal-
lused' sharecropper with his meager equipment consisting of a pintail mule,
a second-hand double shovel, and four or five good hoes, can take part in
the strawberry program and have a market set up for moving all of his produc-
tion. I could not say that this would qualify for an extension project in the
strict sense of the word, but it does at least help the type of man which
certainly needs help."

* * *

Climbing always is better for body and soul than coasting.- California
Citrograph.

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Massachusetts Vegetable Extension Program 1938

We have just received a most excellent 13-page mimeographed program of vegetable extension work in Massachusetts for 1938. This program is good enough to publish in full, but space forbids. A skeleton outline together with five paragraphs quoted from a letter by Mr. James W. Dayton, agricultural agent at large, who sent in the program, will give the reader a pretty good idea of the method followed in preparing it, the completeness of it, and the effective use to which it may be put.

The Outline

Some Basic Facts - A good discussion of the vegetable industry.

Suggested Extension Procedure - County planning programs, methods available, calendar of events, and requests for speakers.

Subject-Matter Material - General Economics and Marketing - Outlook information, market facilities, grading, standardization and packing, large scale buyers, market-garden industry policy, organization, local production information, and market estimates. These headings are all discussed under problems and extension procedure.

Farm Management - Determining production costs at group meetings, production cost information, and factors affecting income from vegetable farming.

Farm Records - The farm inventory an important record, a simple and easy system of farm record keeping. How can I plug the leaks in my farm business, and what does it cost me to produce my crops?

Soils and Fertilizers - Growers' problems, extension objectives, and extension procedure.

Pest Control - Winter meetings, spring and summer meetings, result demonstrations, pest-control calendars, vegetable notes and crop-disease notes, individual vegetable crops, spray machinery meetings, corn-borer control, and vine-crop insects.

Storage - squash, and celery.

Irrigation.

Varieties.

Plant-Growing Problems - Fundamentals of plant growth, growing early plants, plant structures, and growing trellis tomatoes.

Nutritive Value of Vegetables.

The Home Economics Program.

Individual Crops - Tomatoes, squash (winter), cucumbers, melons, celery, beans, and asparagus.

The Letter

"Enclosed is a copy of the Massachusetts Vegetable Extension Program for 1938. This is the second year that a unified program of this sort has been carried out here in Massachusetts, and I feel that it is by far our most important contribution to methods of developing horticultural extension work.

"A committee of specialists and two or three of the more interested county agricultural agents develop the mimeographed program. The specialists on the committee represent all projects which are in any way connected with the problems of the vegetable grower. Each contributes his share to the program, and their efforts are coordinated to make a unified program. Other workers from the resident staff and from the Experiment Station add their suggestions and often take part in the program itself.

"At a meeting of county agricultural agents the program is discussed, new developments in the field of vegetable growing and marketing are considered, and each specialist outlines briefly the material which he is prepared to present. Following this, committee meetings of leading vegetable growers are held with the county agricultural agent in each county. These committees consider the problems of the vegetable industry in their particular counties and decide on the changes or developments which will do most to improve conditions. They then develop with the county agricultural agent an extension program which is aimed to help in bringing about these results.

"The mimeographed program as prepared for the State as a whole is used by these committee men as a basis for forming their own judgments as to the work which should be done in their own counties. It is not referred to until they have decided on the problems which they wish to attack. In this way the extension programs are developed by the farmers themselves working with the county agricultural agent and specialist and are not handed down from above.

"Frequently the county committees suggest phases of extension work and even problems for research which have not yet been studied. These suggestions are passed on to the appropriate individuals, and frequently projects are developed as a result of these suggestions. In this way our extension program, and to a certain extent our research program, develops from year to year so as to meet the needs of the industry itself, as expressed by committees of vegetable growers who have available the advice and suggestions of all extension workers who may participate in their programs."

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True knowledge is not complete until you share it with somebody.

Horticultural Scientific Publications

Received During August 1937.

- California College of Agriculture, Berkeley.
The shot-hole disease of stone-fruit trees. Calif. Sta. Bull. 608. 1937.
- Connecticut Connecticut State College, Storrs.
Marketing fruits and vegetables in Connecticut, with special reference to the Hartford, Bridgeport and Waterbury markets. Conn. Sta. Bull. 217, 1937.
- Iowa Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
Gladiolus insects in Iowa. Iowa Sta. Bull. 359. 1937.
Crown infection of corn by Diplodia zeae. Iowa. Sta. Res. Bull. 216. 1937.
- Kentucky College of Agriculture, Lexington.
Oil-nicotine, a promising new insecticide. Ky. Sta. Bull. 370. 1937.
- Maryland University of Maryland, College Park.
The Baltimore wholesale fruit and vegetable markets. Md. Sta. Bull. 409. 1937.
- Nebraska College of Agriculture, Lincoln.
Trees, shrubs, and vines at the North Platte Experimental Substation. Nebr. Sta. Bull. 310. 1937.
- New Hampshire University of New Hampshire, Durham.
Studies of contact insecticides: XII, The performance of certain contact agents on various plant surfaces. N. H. Sta. Tech. Bull. 68. 1937.
- New Jersey State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Rutgers University, New Brunswick.
Influence of different materials on coverage and adhesiveness of sprays and their effect on residue removal from apples. N. J. Sta. Bull. 627. 1937.
- New York New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
An economic study of grape farms in Schuyler and Yates Counties, crop year 1935. N. Y. Sta. Bull. 670. 1937.
Economic studies of vegetable farming in New York: I, Market-garden farms with greenhouses, Rochester area. N. Y. Sta. Bull. 671. 1937.

NOTE: When inquiring about publications BE SURE TO GIVE FULL REFERENCE. State extension publications are not available for distribution by the Department of Agriculture but should be requested from the State Agricultural colleges issuing them.

Ohio Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster.
 Codling moth biology and control investigations. Ohio Sta.
 Bull. 583. 1937.
 Removal of spray residue from apples. Ohio Sta. Bull. 584.
 1937.

Texas A. & M. College of Texas, College Station.
 Further tests of vegetable varieties for the winter garden
 region. Tex. Sta. Bull. 546. 1937.

Received During September 1937

Arkansas College of Agriculture, Fayetteville.
 Growth and fruiting responses to pruning and defloration
 of tomato plants. Ark. Sta. Bull. 347. 1937.

California College of Agriculture, Berkeley.
 The bean thrips. Calif. Sta. Bull. 609. 1937.
 Chilling requirements for opening of buds on deciduous
 orchard trees and some other plants in California. Calif.
 Sta. Bull. 611. 1937.

Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville.
 Control of root-knot in Florida. Fla. Sta. Bull. 311. 1937.
 Inheritance of rest period of seeds and certain other
 characters in the peanut. Fla. Sta. Bull. 314. 1937.

Kansas Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science,
 Manhattan.
 Hotbeds for Kansas. Kans. Sta. Circ. 183. 1937.

New Hampshire University of New Hampshire, Durham.
 Effect of delay in storage and storage temperature on the
 keeping qualities of apples. N. H. Sta. Tech. Bull. 67.
 1937.

New Jersey State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Rutgers
 University, New Brunswick.
 Nutrition of apple trees. N. J. Sta. Bull. 626. 1937.

New York New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
 Economic studies of vegetable farming in New York: II,
 Market-garden farms without greenhouses, Rochester area.
 N. Y. Sta. Bull. 673. 1937.
 Tomato fertilizer experiments on Long Island. N. Y. Sta.
 Bull. 676. 1937.

Wyoming College of Agriculture, Laramie.
 Potato seed-treatment studies in Wyoming, 1932-1936.
 Wyo. Sta. Bull. 222. 1937.

Received During October 1937

- California College of Agriculture, Berkeley.
The gumming of Phillips cling peaches. Hilgardia Calif.
Sta. vol. 11, no. 1. 1937.
- Connecticut Connecticut State College, Storrs.
The composition of some commercial insecticides, fungicides,
bactericides, rodenticides and weed killers, a compilation
(superseding bulletins 300 and 346). Conn. Sta. Bull. 398.
1937.
- Kansas Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science,
Manhattan.
House plants and their care. Kans. Sta. Circ. 184. 1937.
- Maine College of Agriculture, Orono.
A histological evaluation of low temperature injury to
apple trees. Maine Sta. Bull. 388. 1937.
- Nebraska College of Agriculture, Lincoln.
The influence of various soil factors upon potato scab
caused by Actinomyces scabies. Nebr. Sta. Res. Bull. 93.
1937.
- New Mexico New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State
College.
Apple measles. N. Mex. Sta. Bull. 251. 1937.
- New York New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
Loss of plant nutrients from peat soil. N. Y. Sta. Mem.
206. 1937.
- New York New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.
Potash and phosphorus in relation to organic matter in
New York orchards. N. Y. State Sta. Bull. 679. 1937.
The pear midge, orchard studies and experiments for its
control. N. Y. State Sta. Tech. Bull. 247. 1937.
Common insect pests of New York: 5, The spruce gall
aphids. N. Y. State Sta. Circ. 163. 1937.
Common insect pests of New York: 6, The cabbage root maggot.
N. Y. State Sta. Circ. 164. 1937.
Common insect pests of New York: 7, The codling moth.
N. Y. State Sta. Circ. 169. 1937.
Common insect pests of New York: 8, The pear midge. N. Y.
State Sta. Circ. 170. 1937.
Common insect pests of New York: 9, The asparagus beetle.
N. Y. State Sta. Circ. 171. 1937.
Common insect pests of New York: 10, The peach borer. N. Y.
State Sta. Circ. 172. 1937.

Common insect pests of New York: 11, The Japanese beetle.
N. Y. State Sta. Circ. 173. 1937.
Common insect pests of New York: 12, The European corn
borer. N. Y. State Sta. Circ. 176. 1937.
Common insect pests of New York: 13, The elm-leaf beetle.
N. Y. State Sta. Circ. 177. 1937.
Preparation of tomato products. N. Y. State Sta. Circ.
178. 1937.

Pennsylvania Pennsylvania State College, State College.
The agricultural value of specially prepared blast furnace
slag. Pa. Sta. Bull. 341. 1937.
Deposition and retention of sprays on apples. Pa. Sta.
Bull. 344. 1937.
Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable markets. Pa.
Sta. Bull. 349. 1937.
Control of mushroom diseases and weed fungi. Pa. Sta.
Bull. 351. 1937.

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The men who try to do something and fail are infinitely better than
those who try to do nothing and succeed. - Lloyd Jones, in Kentucky Agricul-
tural Advance.

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Horticultural Extension Publications

Received During August 1937

Kansas Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan.
A garden guide for farm and town. Kans. Ext. Circ. 101,
rev. 1937.

Maryland University of Maryland, College Park.
Maryland vegetables. Md. Ext. Bull. 80. 1937.
Sweet potato certification. Md. Ext. Circ. 122. 1937.
The Japanese beetle. Md. Ext. Inf. Card 31. 1937.

Massachusetts Massachusetts State College, Amherst.
Home storage of vegetables. Mass. Ext. Leaflet 34, rev. 1937.
Pest control in the home garden. Mass. Ext. Leaflet 171.
1937.

Nebraska College of Agriculture, Lincoln.
Pests of the vegetable garden. Nebr. Ext. Circ. 1512. 1937.

New Hampshire University of New Hampshire, Durham.
Solving early garden problems. N. H. Ext. Circ. 202. 1937.

Received During September 1937

Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville.
Some factors affecting citrus costs, yields, and returns.
Fla. Ext. Citrus AE6-Sup. 1937.

Georgia Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens.
Handling sweet potatoes to prevent rots. Ga. Ext. Circ.
274, 1937.

Oregon Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis.
Filberts. Oreg. Ext. Bull. 503. 1937.
Orchard soil covers. Oreg. Ext. Bull. 506. 1937.

Received During October 1937

California College of Agriculture, Berkeley.
The production of tomatoes in California. Calif. Ext.
Circ. 104. 1937. Supersedes Circ. 66.

Iowa Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
Top-working on hardy apple stocks to produce long-lived
apple orchards. Iowa Ext. Circ. 236. 1937.

Minnesota University Farm, St. Paul.
Using Minnesota apples. Minn. Spec. Ext. Bull. 185. 1937.

New York New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
Grape production in New York. N. Y. Ext. Bull. 375. 1937.

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If you can get three cheers out of some people, that is about all you
can get out of them.

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United States Department of Agriculture Publications*

Published During August 1937

Production of carrots. Dept. Leaflet 125. 5 cents.
The culture of table beets. Leaflet 127. 5 cents.
Production of spinach. Dept. Leaflet 128. 5 cents.
Production and preparation of horseradish. Dept. Leaflet 129. 5 cents.
Cauliflower and heading broccoli production. Dept. Leaflet 130. 5 cents.
Production of eggplant. Dept. Leaflet 131. 5 cents.
Tomato hornworms. Q. Picture sheet. 5 cents.
Mexican bean beetle. Q. Picture sheet. 5 cents.
Colorado potato beetle. Q. Picture sheet. 5 cents.

* These publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents,
Washington, D. C.

Published During September 1937

Planting and care of shelterbelts on the northern Great Plains. BPI. 5 cents. Farmers' Bull. 1603 rev. 1914-33.

Parasitization of the Mediterranean fruitfly in Hawaii.* Q. 5 cents. Dept. Circ. 439.

A revision of the leafhoppers of the Macrosteles group (Cicadula of authors) in America north of Mexico.* Q. 5 cents. Misc. Pub. 271.

Published During October 1937

Carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables from stations in the United States for the calendar years 1934 and 1935. Statis. Bull. No. 61. 15 cents.

United States Standards for apples. S.R.A., BAE 154.

Studies on the inheritance and development of fruit size and shape in the tomato. Reprinted from Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. 55, No. 2, p.141-152. Washington, D. C., July 15, 1937. 5 cents.-N. Dak. 15.

An undescribed potato disease in West Virginia, reprinted from Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. 55, No. 2, p. 153-157. Washington, D. C., July 15, 1937. 5 cents.

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Should we call the fellow who spends half of his time thinking up "wisecracks" a "half-wit"?

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*The supply is practically exhausted. Q = Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; BAE = Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Statis. Bull. = Statistical Bulletin.

